

A REVEALMENT MOST SENSATIONAL

George Green, Known as Married Man, Proves a Woman.

DEATH TELLS THE SECRET

Amazement of Gentlemen Who Dressed the Corpse.

RELATIONS IGNORANT OF IT

The Wife Overcome With Grief, But Now That George Is Dead, Cares Not That the Secret Kept for Forty Years in Her Own Breast Is Known to the World—People of Ettricks Are Much Exercised.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)

PETERSBURG, VA., March 21.—The little manufacturing town of Ettrick, across the river from this city, is under intense excitement over the greatest sensation known to its oldest inhabitants. George Green, a citizen known to every man, woman and child in the village as a man, turns out to be a woman.

George Green, who was seventy-two years old, and who for forty-one years had been known to the world as the husband of Mary Green, who had mixed with men, consumed a man's daily ration of tobacco, worn boots, trousers, suspenders, coats and waistcoats, was a female.

A REMARKABLE LIFE. George Green died at home in Ettrick, near this city, at 2 o'clock this morning. Green came here three months ago from Raleigh, N. C., near which place he owned a large cotton plantation. Being an invalid from a complication of heart disease and dropsy, Green did not work for a year, and was supported by his wife and sister's children, most of whom worked in the cotton mills in Ettrick. When Green's death became known the sympathy of the little town was aroused, and men, out of pity for humanity, offered their assistance to the widow. Three gentlemen went in to prepare the body for burial.

When the apparel had been removed, and the identity of the form became apparent to these gentlemen, they stood speechless, gazing at each other. It seemed moments before a woman was spoken of by the number, almost overcome by surprise, declared in an audible whisper, "He is a woman." These words relieved the awful silence, but the evident fact remained in the minds of these gentlemen that they were preparing the body of a woman for burial. They were not hastily at conclusions, but were satisfied that their first impressions were correct. They proceeded with the utmost care to examine and prepare the body, and so it was dressed in its accustomed masculine apparel and was ready for the undertaker. When the men left the home, they could hardly speak of it for consternation.

From the innocent expressions of the faces of the little family it is evident that they have been ignorant of the fact, whom they called uncle, was indeed a woman. They disclaimed the suggestion, and when it was told them that such was reported to be true, they said "The face itself would show he was a man."

CHANGE FROM BAD HEALTH. Green, thirty-two years ago, weighed over two hundred pounds. Disease and age have wrought their work upon the form, and in death it weighed probably one hundred and twenty pounds. The face showed no sign of beard, and the man who went through the process of shaving, said city two or three white hairs were to be found on the face. Daily has Green worked with men, and never a suspicion that their companion was a woman.

Everywhere Green's identity has been undiscovered, and but for the suffering of the undertaker, who knew the form, the public would never have known that Green, the husband, was a woman. The body in form and figure, and every respect, resembles that of a woman. The face, rather dark in complexion, is decidedly feminine, and the eyes, which looked into, shows unmistakable feminine lines. Green was the last born of triplets, and the mother died at their birth.

In Erie county, thirty-five years ago, Green married Mrs. John Biddle, of Warsaw, Pa., who was Miss Mary Glavin, of Ohio. Green and the wife came to Petersburg about three months ago. Mrs. Biddle Cover, now living in Erie, Pa., is a daughter of Mrs. Green by her first marriage, and is a woman about forty-one years of age.

GREEN'S FAMILY. Green had a brother and a sister, the latter, Mrs. John Moriarty, who, with four sons and three daughters, lives in this city.

When Green went to Raleigh twenty-seven years ago, the now emaciated body weighed about two hundred and twenty-five pounds. For the past year Green has been an invalid, suffering from dropsy and heart trouble, and it was this complication of diseases that caused death. The entire family disclaim the idea that the body is that of a woman and say that idle slanderous tongues are responsible for the report for which there is not the slightest foundation. From the evidence of the three men who shrouded the body not the slightest doubt prevails that Green was a woman, and Mrs. Green herself, now that death has revealed the truth, makes no further denial of her strange making between women.

OVERCOME WITH GRIEF. The wife is almost overcome with grief. No sorrow more profound or deeper was ever seen. As soon as the body had been prepared Mrs. Green, the wife, was interviewed. When asked to know your husband was a woman before you married him, she was asked, "No," replied as firmly as her grief would permit her to emphasize her words.

Then she was asked if any one saw herself knew that Green was a woman.

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NO PERSONAL INTEREST. Mr. Richardson explained his connection with the original amendment in which he said he had no personal interest. He said that last summer at the request of some constituents of his, who desired to obtain the privilege of using the water power at Nashville, he and Senator Carmack came to Washington to see the Secretary of War about the matter. The secretary, he said, declined to grant the request for the use of the water, saying it was a matter which Congress should pass upon. There the matter rested until a short time ago. Mr. Richardson said, when his constituents asked him to call the matter to the attention of Congress, and he had done so. "I had no further interest in the matter," said he, "than to do my duty by my constituents, who had asked me to come here, and who had paid my way."

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The first serious cave-in occurred when the sidewalk and arway of No. 35 Park Avenue sank to a considerable depth, leaving the front wall with no support and exposing the cellar. The houses on either side of No. 35 were also rendered unsafe. Late in the afternoon a further settling of the walls and sidewalks, and residents on the east side of the block were ordered by the police to leave their homes. The financial loss was estimated at \$75,000 to \$100,000.

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THE INSTRUCTIONS. The court reviewed the evidence and the contentions on both sides. He said he had no opinion and if he should dwell more on one side than the other, he told them not to consider it, but to find in accordance with the facts.

Among the instructions he gave to the jury are these: "Under the bill of indictment and the evidence in the case you can return a verdict of murder in the first degree, or murder in the second degree, or a verdict of not guilty, as you may find the facts to be from the evidence, after applying the facts so found by you to the rules of law given you by the court."

"In coming to your verdict you have taken an oath that you will try the case on the evidence introduced in this trial. It is your duty not to be influenced by anything other than the evidence. That if you have formed an opinion about this before the commencement of this trial, it is the duty of each of you not to allow that opinion or the facts you have heard about the case before you were empaneled in this case to influence your verdict in the least, but

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It was explained by Messrs. Stuart, Kendall, R. L. Gordon and Glass, that the only material change in the plan from the one which had been printed and discussed for over three months, and known as the Glass minority plan, was that the temporary understanding had been moved up from one year to six years, then moved up as to other features for two years, with power in the Legislature to allow the people to say at the expiration of the understanding clause, whether they would make it permanent or not.

THE PLAN PRESENTED. The convention only sat a few minutes yesterday. There were seventy-three members present, and Rev. S. F. Goodwin offered prayer.

Upon application of Richmond Lodge, No. 45, B. O. E., the use of the convention hall was granted them for Wednesday night, March 26th, for installation ceremonies, their own lodge-room undergoing repairs.

After granting several leaves of absence the convention adjourned, and the Suffrage Conference was called.

Senator Daniel presented to the conference the compromise suffrage plan agreed upon, as he said, by a large majority of the members of two informal conferences and representing divergent views of that majority as a compromise settlement of a suffrage measure.

After stating that he would spare the conference the infliction of any address on the suffrage question, he proceeded to read and explain the provisions of the plan, which was printed in full in yesterday morning's Times.

COULD NOT SUPPORT IT. Mr. Pollard, of the committee, arose and said he could not vote for any understanding clause and regretted to say that he had to dissent from the plan. He also stated that he, with a great deal of reluctance, had to acknowledge that, in his opinion, if any argument was ever made in the Democratic conference on the suffrage question, it would have to be on the plan presented by Senator Daniel as a basis.

Senator Daniel then offered the plan as a substitute for the Glass plan, which was pending.

Mr. Wyser offered the plan submitted by him as a substitute for the compromise plan.

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